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The Sole Issue.

To rescue the State government from the man who has perverted it to serve his own selfish and personal ends is the that, although 77 years old, he retained object of the campaign in New York State this year. No question of Repub- if not the principal place in the Liberal licanism or Democracy is involved. The Government believed to be approaching, platform of the Citizens' candidates is in one word. 'That word is "Honesty!" . The real platform on which the Odell

contained in one word. That word is The Republican party to-day does not govern New York State. A Republican faction controls party and State alike, and milks them for its own benefit. That faction is "working for its own pocket all

the time." To substitute Honesty for Graft in the State government is the task of the service the Republican voters can render to their party.

Mr. Davis Accepts.

The Hon. HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS'S observations upon some of the questions now before the country are commendfigures: complains of the extravagance expenditures should be reduced or what taxation is "necessary for the needs of a Government economically administered." The value of this solemn Democratic formula lies in its vagueness. He is sure that the army is too large and costs too much. As to the right size and cost of the army, he lets his readers burst in ignorance.

Mr. Davis "hails" the Panama Canal, but laments "the gross offence" of the Administration against Panama. Glad there's going to be a canal; sorry the wicked Republicans are to hav the credit of it. He abhors "imperialism," but doesn't define it.

Our venerable protectionist friend must forgive us for saying that his remarks about the tariff are amusing. Only the other day he clasped "incidental" protection to his bosom. Now he would have "incidental" taxation watched heedfully. He deplores the steepness of the tariff on steel rails. The tariff on iron doesn't occur to him. "A wise, conservative and gradual change in the tariff laws" must be made. No tedious details for Mr. DAVIS. He finds some trusts "pernicious and harmful." Preis heresy for Brother BRYAN. Mr. DAVIS scriptions for the bad trust .

Mr. Davis has discovered that local British Parliament. self-government is a good thing.

again when he suggests the "permanent stablishment" of arbitration "as a part of the industrial system of the country, upon a basis of mutual consent of all parties to a controversy."

As "the race issue" would have been "rehabilitated" by the West Virginia Democrats this year if Mr. DAVIS had not deemed it inadvisable for temporary political reasons, his remarks about it are not impressive. He bastes "peculation and fraud" under the present Administration, whacks "many of the hundred thousand Federal officeholders. compliments Judge PARKER prettily.

Considering the ripeness of Mr. DAVIS, his finger of scorn pointed at the Cabinet officers on the stump looks almost tenderly juvenile.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt.

By the death of Sir WILLIAM VERNON-HARCOURY, the Liberal party of Great Britain has lost the most powerful debater whom it has possessed since Mr. GLADSTONE'S death. Sir WILLIAM may, indeed, be described as having been with possibly one exception, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the greatest man in English public life during the last hundred years who has fallen short of the Premiership. There is no doubt that, from some points of view, he was a more imposing and potential personality than Lord SALISBURY, who was thrice Prime

Minister. The principal incidents in Sir WIL-LIAM's career may be summed up in a few words. Like Lord SALISBURY, he wrote a good deal at one time for the Saturday Review, but he first attracted attention and gained recognition as an authority on international law by the letters in the Times signed "Historicus," which discussed the Trent affair and other international questions growing out of our civil war. He was 41 years old when he entered the House of Commons in 1868, but his efficiency in debate soon caused him to be made Solicitor-General by Mr. GLADSTONE, though, as a Low Churchman, he differed from his chief as to the position which the Liberal Government ought to take toward the Public Worship bili introduced by Mr. DISEABLI for the purpose of curbing ritualistic practices. He was a trenchant and indefatigable critic of the Beaco-sfield Administration, and when Mr. GLADSTONE returned to power in 1880 he became Home Secretary. It is well known that at the time of the split in names of the Hon. D. CADY HERRICK, the fifth. Under the old system of household the Liberal party over the Home Rule Hon. Francis Burton Harrison and manufactures girls and women were question in 1886, when Lord HARTING- the Hon. JOHN CUNNEEN, the Citizens' TON, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and candidates for Governor, Lieutenantmany another veteran Liberal deserted. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT remained faithful, and next to Mr. GLADSTONE himself had most to do with the recovery of

office by the Liberals in 1892.

been in Mr. GLADSTONE's third Administration, was Chancellor of the Exblamed for resenting deeply the selection of Lord ROSEBERY. It is well known that there was a good deal of friction between the new official head of the Liberals and the leader of the party in the House of Commons. The latter post Sir WILLIAM continued to retain until 1898, when, owing largely to the dissatisfaction expressed at his concurrence in the majority report of the committee appointed in 1897 to investigate the Jameson raid, he gave way to Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN. During the 'Khaki" general election of 1900, he supported vigorously the official Liberal programme announced by Lord SPENCER and Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, as distinguished from that of the Imperialist Liberals who followed Lord Rose-BERY and Mr. Asquith. It is supposed sufficient physical strength to take a high until recently he declared his intention of retiring definitely from public life. Yet, during the session of Parliament candidates appeal to the voters is also which has just ended, and after his purpose to retire had been made known, he denounced Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S project of a preferential tariff in a speech which equalled in vigor any that he had ever

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT was proud

of his descent from the Earls HARCOURT,

delivered

and from Archbishop VERNON of York, who assumed the name of HARCOURT after the extinction of the Earldom; but voters. To crush Graft is the greatest as the second son of an Oxfordshire squire, he seems to have received but little assistance from his family in his career at the bar or in his attempts to enter political life, the first of which was unsuccessful. He did not, like Lord JOHN RUSSELL, have a family borough waiting for him, nor did he, like Mr. ably brief. He plays carelessly with GLADSTONE, secure one, immediately after leaving the university, at the hands of the Government, but fails to say how of a great noble. His success, whether academic, literary, professional or parliamentary, was self-won. Perhaps it was a consciousness of this fact which imparted a certain arrogance to his demeanor toward members of the House of Commons who, as he knew, had commanded adventitious aids that he had lacked. To self-made men, on the other hand, he could show himself singularly considerate, sympathetic and gracious. No modest and sensitive young man ever had occasion to dread the Boanerges of the House. Enemies he undoubtedly had, for he feared nobody, least of all those in high places, but on the other hand, he had many friends who regarded him with positive affection. There is reason to believe that his acquiescence in the unsatisfactory report on the Jameson raid was due to his unwillingness to open an inquiry which might subject to odium and danger certain persons for whom he felt a very warm regard. His conduct in that matter was not judicial, and not a few of his previous admirers held that he should have been guided by duty instead of sympathy.

No one that ever heard him will deny that Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT was a sumably, the others are good trusts. Here memorable figure in the House of Commons, worthy to rank with the very sagaciously avoids offering any pre- best debaters who in the nineteenth century upheld the reputation of the

> The party emblems printed on the official ballots in the State of New York are intended to aid the illiterate voters in the population in marking their ballots and to enable the strict party men to indicate their choice of candidates for office with the minimum degree of trouble. The man who habitually marks his ballot with a single cross (X) mark in the circle under a party emblem casts his vote for the party, rather than for the men who are its candidates. Thus the voter who on Nov. 8 makes a cross (X) mark in the circle beneath the emblem showing the eagle, the ballot box and the pen, and places no other mark on the ballot, will cast his vote for the Grocery Gang in New York State, at the head of which is BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., the first Governor of the Empire State of whom his opponents have dared to make a formal arraignment in words such as these:

" For the first time in its history the Empire State has a Governor whose personal integrity rests under widespread suspicion. He has surrounded himself by high officials and advisers under whose malign influence the public revenues of the State are largely diverted to private profit."

While providing an easy and simple method for the illiterate voter and the hidebound party man to mark the ballot, the Legislature did not neglect, however, to supply opportunity for those voters who are able to read, to write, and to think, to cast a split ballot. The name of each candidate for office is printed in a separate division of the ballot, and in front of each name is a rectilinear space, known as the voting space. The reproduction of a part of the official ballot in another part of this newspaper shows these voting spaces. It will be observed that none is printed in front of the names of the candidate for President and Vice-President. This is because the voter does not cast his ballot for the candidates for these offices. He votes for the candidates for elector of ered wages. Wages for both men and President and Vice-President, of whom there are thirty-nine on each ticket in the seven employments which Miss this State. Before the names of each of

these is printed a voting space. The citizen who wishes to cast his vote for the Republican candidates for elector of President and Vice-President and against the Grocery Gang should make the cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of each candidate for elector in 'the Republican column and in the voting spaces in front of the Governor and Attorney-General. This is the proper and legal method of marking the ballot to vote a split ticket. It is illustrated in the cut marked "A."

If the voter makes the legal cross (X)

in the voting spaces in front of the names of candidates on other tickets, his vote chequer, had by far the strongest claim | will be counted for all the candidates to succeed him, and can hardly be on the ticket marked in the circle except those for whose opponents on another ticket he has indicated his choice. This method of voting for the Republican candiates for elector of President and Vice-Presiden and the Citizens' candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor is shown in the illustration marked "B." It is not the proper way to mark the ballot for a split ticket. The election officers in counting the vote may fail to see the cross (X) marks in the individual voting spaces and count the vote for the very candidates against whom the voter attempted to register his objection.

The sailing directions for the voter opposed to Odellism are: Make cross (X) marks in the voting spaces in front of the names of the Republican candidates for Presidential elector and in the voting spaces in front of the names of the Citizens' candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General, the Hon. D. CADY HERRICK, the Hon. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON and the Hon. JOHN CUNNEEN.

Hand Clasping and Tail Twisting.

The Toronto Globe has been publishing letters from its readers dealing with the everlasting question of American affection for England or hostility to her. "Canadian" and "Maple Leaf" and "Anglo-American" and "One Who Has Inquired" and sundry others have expressed their views, and still the great international problem is unsolved. Our attitude toward England remains un-

defined In spite of the awful uncertainty and notwithstanding the wide prevalence of an intense American hostility to all things British asserted by some of these communications, there is still room for hope that Uncle SAM and JOHN BULL may continue to jog along through the world maintaining relations which more closely resemble those of turtle doves than those of Kilkenny cats.

A glance at the record shows that about 40 per cent, of all our foreign commerce, with the volume of which we are so well pleased, is carried on with countries over which the Union Jack flies as the emblem of British sovereignty. There is also a fair amount of social commingling. The English and the Canadian boys and girls come over and play with us in our back yard, and we go over and play with them in theirs. We eat together, drink together, dance together, and we meet for scientific discussion. Somehow we seem to get along very well, and once in a while we have rather a jolly good time together.

Naturally there are Americans who do not like the English, and there are others who think they do not. That proposition may also be reversed. But the futility of any effort to define and determine the national attitude, the sentiment of the people as a mass, is apparent.

The New Sphere for Women.

Mrs. MARION FOSTER WASHBURNE, discussing in the North American Review the industrial expansion of women which has marked the last quarter of a century," makes the true point that, while it has brought about a change in the forms to the gates of American League Park of feminine activities, it has not been The Cross (X) Marks on the Ballet. for them any new introduction into industry.

The complaint is made at present that women by their large competition with men in many activities outside of the home are lowering the wage scale for masculine labor and often driving it from the field. In fact, industries which once were distinctively feminine and domestic have passed extensively into masculine hands. Before factories began to be developed in New England. something like a hundred years ago, the household was the most active scene of manufacturing, and the workers there were almost exclusively women. They spun and wove, made cheese and butter. soap and candles, and fashioned the garments worn by the family. The factory now does the work then performed by wives and daughters and feminine domestic helpers.

Relatively to the population, there were more feminine workers in the United States a century ago than there are now, and their part in manufacturing production was greater then than now. Mrs. WASHBURNE goes into this matter only casually, but it is of pivotal

importance in her discussion. When HARBIET MARTINEAU reported. in 1840, that she found only seven employments open to women in this countryteaching, sewing, keeping boarders, working in cotton factories and book binderies, at type setting and household service-she neglected the large number who were still employed in domestic manufactures. At that period, too, dressmaking and millinery were wholly in the hands of women. In every community women went from house to house to make dresses, and as tailors of children's garments more especially.

The introduction of women to industry is therefore not at all a novelty of the last generation. Nor has the change in the forms of their labor brought about a competition with men which has lowwomen are higher now than ever, though MARTINEAU found open to women in 1846 have been increased to hundreds.

Of the population of the continental United States in 1900, the males were 38,816,448 and the females 37,178,127. Of these, 25,620,399 males and 24,249,191 females were of 15 years or over. More than nine-tenths of those males were engaged in gainful occupations, but of the females not much more than one-

much more generally employed. Of more than a hundred of the employments in which female labor was engaged in 1900, about three-fifths of the whole number employed were in domestic service or in teaching, or in employment which used to be classed When Mr. GLADSTONE resigned in mark in the circle beneath a party em- as distinctively feminine. Here are the 1894, Sir WILLIAM, who then, as he had blem, and then makes cross (X) marks numbers in some of the occupations to the station? Is he still there?

which they had been admitted more recently:

Physicians and surgeons..... 7.387 Bookkeepers and accountants...... 74,158 Clerks and copyists..... 85,246 Merchants..... 34,084 Saleswomen...... 149,230 Stenographers and typewriters..... 86.118

In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits about one-fifth were females to four-fifths males. Meantime men bave invaded many fields once restricted to women and deemed essentially feminine Here are a few of those employments with the number of men:

Laundry..... 50,683 Butter and cheese...... 18,593 Dressmakers..... Milliners.... 1.739 Here in New York, of 1,328,431 males of

10 years and over in 1900, the number in

gainful occupations was 1,102,571, while of the 1,356,737 females only 367,437 were

so engaged. So far from the labor market being oversupplied with feminine labor, the situation is the other way. It is much easier for a woman than a man to get employment. The demand for women for household service exceeds the supply, and wages in it have doubled within comparatively recent period. Mrs. WASHBURNE finds that for every 40,000 immigrants landed at Castle Garden over 100,000 situations are waiting; vet meanwhile men have entered into do-

very few so engaged in this country even ess than fifty years ago. Are women suffering in their purely feminine development because of the extension of their sphere of activity under the modern industrial organization? There is no indication that such is the case. They are certainly in a better condition physically than they used to be, and morally self-supporting ability ought to be of advantage to

mestic service in great numbers, whereas,

outside of the slave South, there were

The World's Baseball Championship.

them. Nor do they work so hard as did

the women of a century ago in their

multifarious household activities.

Baseball enthusiasts have been surprised at the attitude of President John T. BRUSH of the New York National club toward the idea of a series of games with the winners of the American League pennant for the world's championship. Mr. BRUSH has declared his opposition to such a series, although he gives no reason for his stand. The popular demand for these games is widespread. It is in evidence all over the United States.

Baseball without the dollars that are passed through the box office windows by the public would not be worth the candle. Mr. BRUSH has made more than \$100,000, it is said, from the games played at the Polo Grounds this year. A majority of the patrons who filled the club's coffers are anxious to see McGraw's champions meet the Bostons or the New Yorks, whichever may be successful in the American League struggle. If McGraw's champions are not allowed to play, is it not natural to expect the public to turn away from the box office windows another year?

The subway trains will be running on Washington Heights before next spring, when there may be a greater army of rooters for GRIFFITH's nine than ever before. Are Mr. BRUSH's hands tied?

The Hon. CARL SCHURZ has addressed to the General Secretary of the Parker Independent Clubs a letter 354.375 feet long. by actual measurement. Mr. SCHURZ still opposes the Democratic party less than he opposes the Republican party. He is for PARKER, as he was for BRYAN. We should think a change at least every four years would be beneficial to his health. No change having occurred since 1900, a bulletin 354.375 feet long seems a trifle too protracted.

The naturalists of Manchester, N. H., who identified a small animal found on Uncanoonue Mountain as a "coal black chipmunk " are in error. The melanian animal is not of the chipmunk family. It is the great Democratic race issue, and it escaped from the Democratic menagerie during the Vermont State canvass. Please return to the Hon. ALTON B. PARKER, and receive reward.

The Primary law was enacted for the purpose of putting the control of party fairs into the hands of the voters in the Assembly districts. It produced such good results that the Governor-Chairman has been obliged to override its intent and take things into his own hands. It does no good to the Grocery Trade to let the voters nave full swing.

Former Senator JAMES K. JONES is firmly of the ppinion that the Democratic national ticket is certain of victory.—Direct esteemed contemporaries.

The Hon. JIM JONES is firmly of the opinion that the Democratic national ticket was elected in 1896. The Hon. JAMES COT-TONBALE JONES is firmly of the opinion that the Democratic national ticket was elected in 1900. Ex-Senator JAMES K. JONES is firmly of the opinion that he was reelected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1903. Whatever is not so, is and ever will be firmly held by RAIN-BOW JIM of Arkansas.

One of the principal objects of the Democratic campaign now, strange as it may appear to the waylaring man, is to prevent William J. Brans from capturing the Nebraska Legislature, and thus make it impossible for him to secure an election to the United States Senate.—The Tribune.

Thus does harmony preside over the Democratic love feast and mutual effort prepare the knife for the Hon. ALTON B.

The Hon. JOHN CUNNEEN believes that the interest of the State would be best served by a Canal Board of one political faith and advisory engineers of another. What a blessing it would be if the board and the engineers became permanently deadlocked, and this gigantic raid on the public treasury could be held up until the voters had another opportunity to pass upon it!

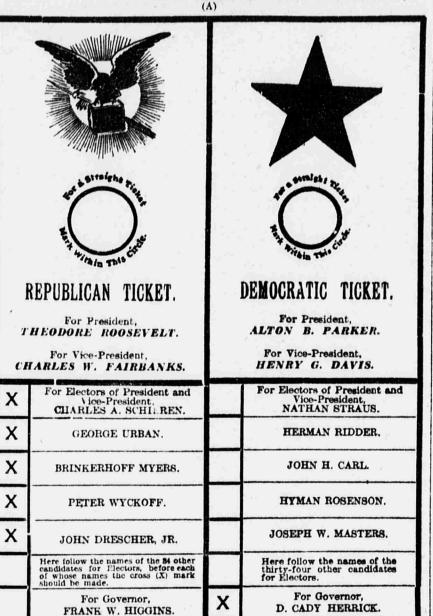
The Hon. BIRD COLER telegraphs to the Hon. D. CADY HERRICK:

"I regret greatly that a matter of utmost per est has detained me at the station this morning."

How long was the Hon. BIRD detained at

THE SPLIT TICKET.

How the Elector Should Mark His Ballet to Vote for Receivelt for President and to Rebuke Odellism in the State.

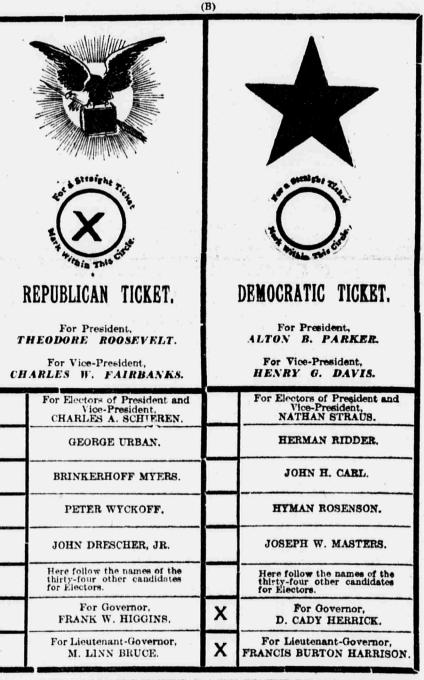


For Lieutenant-Governor,

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON

For Lieutenant Governor,

M. LINN BRUCE.



Vindication of Boston Ivv. From the Boston Advertiser

When the Advertiser called the attention of Land Architect Olmstead to the wall at Trinity Church, where some people had thought a decom-position of the stone itself had set in owing to the esence of Boston by, he found the alarm false He has yet to see a single building built of brick or stone that has been affected by the Boston ivy, the popular theory to the contrary notwithstan rther proof of Prof. Olmstead's idea that the ivy ls perfectly safe comes from Prof. Vair, one of the leading landscape architects of Canada. After careful investigations he learns that while brick and stone walls absorb moisture, the typ actually absorbs it from them, thereby protecting the walls, not damaging them.

Happy Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Joy fills my heart and soul to-day. A man called at my office and after finding that I was the chap he was looking for, handed me some odd dollars and this remark:

You paid your June gas bill twice." After spending the same in most agreeable an sthetics, I hasten to proclaim my good news to the world. NEW YORK, Oct. 1. LAGTHAQH Experiment in Physics.

Knicker-What would happen if an irresistible body met an immovable body! Bocker-Try an auto and a football player. Battle of the Beaus.

From the Baltimore American The Russians rolled beancakes down the siopes leading to some of the Port Arthur forts, killing numerous Japanese attackers.—News despatch. Come, bring another case of beans And roll them down the slope; The Japs will savvy what it means
And break away, we hope.
The Japs who "don't know beans" will now

And break away, we hope.
The Japs who "don't know beans" to
Secure an introduction—
We've got to end this bloody row,
This interheathen ruction.

If we but had the bread that's made By cooking schools, it's certain This little drama d soon be played And we could draw the curtain. Or if we had the biscults staunch The new bride makes for hubby. We'd soon digest in Russia's paunch This focusan short and scrubby.

Come, bring another case of beans And scoot it down the hill; The Japs will gather what it means And maryel at our skill.

And marver at Our Sain.
The "army bean" has grown to mean
More serious things than eating—
Beware of fields incarnadine
The ferree Bostonian greeting!

Bowed by the Burden of a Name. Alton Parker Hill Davis is the name of a citizen

of Dawson who began his voyage across the tem pestuous sea of trouble on Sept. 12. If there is anything in a name the young fellow ought to b in Congress at 10, up a political San Juan Hill at 15 and ready for the Presidential chair before he can vote for Wiley Robinson, Jr., for Sherifi. The much-named babe boards with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davis, and carries a surname which is more If Boston knew what plan we had For driving off the foe, Perhaps she'd be most awful mad To have the whole world know She isn't, when the showdown comes The place where bleased beans Are made to solve the hardest aums-No, not by any means. beloved in the South than is any of his given names

Funeral Oration on Friday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few days ago an old negro man died here, and as he b to no church or lodge, three or four negroes volun-teered to bury him, and they were the only followers in his funeral train. After the come had been lowered into the grave, all seemed to feel that some-thing ought to be said. They appealed to the oldest man. Bob McCraven, who delivered the foilowing: "Friday Vizor, you is gone; but we hopes you is better off than we 'specie you is."

Not a Chance to Be Lest.

mers' Alliance and its platform of principles was the chief topic of conversation," said Silas P. Dun-ten of Kansas. "While the alliance was at its height a man of somewhat questionable character

died out in the western part of the State in a town-

"The nearest preacher was summoned to conduct

cerning the solemn nature of the occasion

Finally an old farmer, who sat in the corner of

the services. Not knowing his subject, the preacher contented himself by making a few general remarks

Then he said he would be glad to have any of the company present say a word about the dead man. No one spoke. The invitation was repeated. Again

the front room, rose and said:
"'If no one has any remarks to make about the deceased I would like to make a few remarks about the Alliance's sub-treasury plan.'"

How Joe Blackburn Stopped a Duel.

From the Washington Post.

A colleague of Senator Blackburn told this story at a dinner at which the Senator was to give a toast;

"In his younger days Mr. Blackburn was very chiv-alrous. Asked by a friend to second a duel, he readily consented. At sunrise the parties met at

to say the last words about the terms of the duel.

And, gentlemen, continued the speaker, "do you know that duel never took place?" A murmur of

"why not?" went around the table. "For a very

From the Corsicana Observe

the appointed place. It was Mr. Blackburn's

finished speaking it was too dark for a duel."

"Only a few years ago out in my State the Far-

JOHN M. MICKLA HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 30.

BEAST AND WIRE. New Diversions of the Animal Kingdom

in East Africa. The animal kingdom in British East Africa looks upon the 2,190 miles of telegraph wire strung through that region as an innovation to be utilized. The wires arouse curiosity and stimulate experimentation. A number of genera and no end of species are trying to find the adaptation of the telegraph to their special purposes; and so the routine of the telegraph business is more or less crowded with incidents of an unusual character, some of which are mentioned in the latest official report. This speaks of monkeys as incorrigible. Many of them have been shot and thousands frightened, but they cannot get over the idea that the wires are merely as a new facility for their athletic performances in mid-air. They have ceased to pay much attention to the locomotive, and even the shricks of the whistle are not permitted to interfere much with the fun of swinging on the wire. Three wires are strung on the same line of poles for 584 miles between the Indian Ocean and Victoria Nyanza, giving an opportunity for more complicated performances. The Kikuyu forest is mentioned as a place where monkeys, in their evolutions, some-times succeed in twisting the wires together.

The gentle giraffe is also a source of annoyance. He sometimes applies enough muscular energy to the bracket on which the wire is fastened to twist It around, stretching the wire and causing it to foul with other wires. The hippopotamus is also a nuisance, because he rubs up against the poles and sometimes knocks them over.

These creatures, however, do not steal the

wire. Thievery was the greatest evil with which the telegraph builders had to contend and the evil has only recently been suppressed. When the copper wire was stretched northeast from Victoria Nyanza through the Usoga country, the natives cut out considerable lengths of it; and at one time about forty miles of wire were carried away and never recovered. Passing caravans found also that they could help themselves along the way by cutting the wire and using it in the barter trade. The temptation was great and not always resisted, for wire would buy anything the natives had to sell. A great deal of energy was expended in stamping out wire stealing and it now seems to be a thing

of the past. Fifty-nine offices are receiving and sending telegrams in British East Africa and Uganda. Wires connect the seacoast with Albert Nyanza, where Emin Pasha was so leng cut off from the world by the Mahdists. Telephone messages are constantly being sent between Mombasa on the coast and Nairobi, 328 miles inland, and the telegraph business last year amounted to 42,759 messages.

Truth the Need of Japan. The Rev. Dr. Griffs in the Christian Intelligencer. Alas, that the Japanese, apart from the Governnent, stop short! Japan's merchants and petty traders are notoriously untruthful; yes, past masters to trickery. Commercial integrity is the exception. not the rule. To live long in the beautiful land is not to grow in admiration of the people as fulfillers of their promises.

Then, also, there is little or no academic freedom No quest of truth that imperial imperialism is allowed. Professors or editins dare not print what they believe as to ancient history. Apari from popular falsehoods, the constitution is based on a myth, even the "ages eternal" of the ruling dynasty. A native scholar who knocks the bottom out of the official but, mythical chronology, or dissects the official but mythical chronology, or dissects the primoval legends, or shows too freely the ancient debt to China, even in religion and ancestor wor-ship, is degraded, not honored. First of all, Japan

needs truth in the inward parts, as habit and quest.

Lying, concealment, "saving the face," is a fine art in Asia. One Burman pundit, helping the missionary in a translation of the Bible, staggered at the words "cannot lie," and refused to believe that God is omnipotent. "How can He be the Almighty. if He cannot liet" he asked.

Watchman's Complicated Task.

From London Answers.

A watchman who has been engaged by the directors of an Australian bank had brought with him good recommendations. The chairman of the board sent for him and proceeded to "past im up" as to his duties. "Well, James," he began, "this is your first loo of this kind, isn't it?"

"Yes. sir." Your duty must be to exercise vigilence."

No stranger must be allowed to enter the b

"And our manager—he is a good man, hencet, and trustworthy; but it will be your duty to keep your eye on him." "But it will be hard to watch two men and the

"Two men? How?" "Why, sir, it was only yesterday that the man-ager called me in for a talk, and he said you were one of the best men in the city, but it would be just as well to keep both eyes on you, and les the ors know if you hung about after hours."

How Stephens Would Have Eaten Them

From the Nashville Banner.
Few men possessed more tact and wit when on
the hustings than did Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. Though small in size, he had a wonderfully prolific brain and was regarded as an exceptionally brilliant orator. A Georgian tells this story:
"Mr. Stephens was slated for a joint debate with Rance Wright during a Presidential campaign. Wright, by way of a tale, said that Stephens had said he could eat himself (Wright) for breakfast,

Ben Hill for dinner and Bob Toombs for supper.

"Mr. Stephens possessed very little storage room
in his stomach, and when it came his turn to reply e said that he denied that he had made any suc ne said that he defined that he am made any such assertion. 'If I had contemplated any such feast,' said Mr. Stephens, 'I certainly would have changed the order. I would have taken Ben Hill for my breakfast, Bob Toombs for dinner and my friend Rance Wright for supper. My mother taught me carly infancy to eat a light supper, and so I would have tipped off with Wright.'

"The answer completely snuffed out the good

sion Col. Wright had made."

Sad Case of a Man of Forty-two. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this large city can a man in the prime of life secure a perma-I ask this as, after two years of hustling, answering advertisements, making applications and ever ning an employment agency. I am still struggling

The last place I went to required a person to handle reports, compile figures and work out discounts, &c. The salary was \$1,000 a year, and. as usual. I was given to understand they preferred a younger man, and that I at my age (42) should ret more money.

I am accurate at figures, a good penman, can

keep books, act as correspondent, and am per fectly at home in railroad work and shipping.

Being married with a large family, and meeting with such rebuffs in trying to better myself, leade me to ask if the tendency in these rapid transit times is leaning toward inexperienced young men against men who have had experience and are fully capable of doing the work required? If so,

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. Recollections of Bob Ingersoll. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The little story by John Smith in Friday's SUN about the late Robert G. Ingersoll's remark on the American

sense of humor reminds me of some of the genial Colonel's repartee on one occasion in the Supreme Court. It was an equity case, involving in some way the late Edward S. Stokes, and Col. Ingersoil, among other noted lawyers, was of counsel. Judge Abraham R. Lawrence was on the bench. The Colonel had been addressing the Court for some little time when Judge Lawrence interrupted by saying: "Colonel, this is an old case, with much repetiti

it seems. My term here began many years ago and it will end before many years. I hope that this case will end before my term does." Ingersoll listened attentively and then said: Well, your Honor, I tell you, we do hate to part with old and dear friends."
Even the dignified demeanor of Judge Lawrence

was broken in the laughter that followed C. L. C. DITMARS. BROOKLIN, Oct. 1. Large Babies.

From the Lancet.
Well authenticated instances of children weigh ing at birth as much as 13 pounds are of extrem ing at birth as much as 15 pounds are of extreme rarity. Among 15.166 children born in Chrobak's clinic in Vienna only one weighed 5,300 grammes (11½ pounds); while in seven years at the Clinic Baudelooque in Paris there were only six children who exceeded 5,000 grammes (11 pounds) at birth-the largest weighing 6,150 grammes (15½ pounds). Dubots in 1507 collected twenty-strike cases in Dubots in 1897 collected twenty-cight cases in which the child weighed more than \$,000 grammer (12 pounds) at birth and stated that the heavies children on record weighed respectively 24 por 3 ounces, 24 pounds 2 ounces, and 23 pounds 12